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Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

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## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

TELEGRAPHY—that astounding invention of the nineteenth century—has, says the *Overland Mail*, plainly stamped its imprint on the Opium Traffic controversy. China, like England and India, is just now considerably agitated in its solution; and, as may readily be supposed, the reports on trade at the treaty ports of China for the year 1880, recently issued by the Inspector-General of Customs, Shanghai, are unusually full of allusions to this vexed question. If the opinions of the Commissioners of Customs are deserving of attention, the opium dispute seems likely to settle itself within a few years through sheer force of natural causes. The first point of interest in the report is the sudden falling off in the importation of the foreign drug. For many years past the tendency had been steadily upward, but in 1880 a serious relapse took place, and the first three quarters of 1881 go far to establish the permanency of this decline. From 58,817 piculs in 1870, the imports gradually rose (almost without intermission) to 82,927 piculs in 1879, from which maximum they fell away to 71,655 piculs in the succeeding year; while, according to present appearances, the figures for 1881 when fully tabulated will show but small improvement—if, indeed, they do not afford evidence of further decline. Several causes are combining to bring about the annihilation of this trade. In the first place, the production of native opium has lately increased to such an extent as to rival the importation from India. Although home-grown opium has not as yet attained to the same favour with Chinese consumers as foreign, a mixture of the two is found to suit the taste of many, while the advantage in cheapness possessed by the native article, allows the compound to be sold at a price within the reach of thousands who cannot afford the luxury of the pure foreign drug. Moreover, native opium, if not so palatable as Indian, is declared to be entirely free from the minor objections which may be urged against other kinds. Rightly or wrongly, the Indian drug is charged with causing "a feeling of lassitude," and occasionally "leading to continual craving for further indulgence." On the other hand, native opium, it is said, produces none of these results, "and a man may inhale it in moderation without running the risk of becoming a slave to its sensuous pleasures." That the home-made article was unpopular hitherto may be traced solely to inexperienced cultivation and imperfect methods of extracting the poppy juice, but these defects are being rapidly corrected; and, according to Mr. ACHESON, who compiled the report for 1880, "it would seem only to require the removal of official prohibition against the cultivation of the poppy in China to gradually deprive Indian opium of its market through mere absence of demand." Another authority, the Commissioner for Newchwang, asserts "that the much-condemned culture is nevertheless certainly destined to retain the high place it has taken in the agricultural economy of the three surrounding provinces." This may afford pleasant reading to the well-meaning enthusiasts who see nothing but moral degradation in the opium trade; but to the Indian Government, who have to raise a vast revenue out of insufficient material, the future is fraught with grave perplexities. Sooner or later—not from senseless agitation, but from changes in the economical condition of China—this fruitful source of revenue seems destined to vanish, and its loss will have to be supplied from elsewhere. At present the vista is endless. The eye can discern no single object giving hope of speedy relief. Perhaps the best chance lies in the gradual development of India's resources, but the partial destruction of a great industry like opium-growing looks more likely to contract than expand the revenues from other channels, at least for a long while to come.

Persia has likewise become a powerful competitor with India in the China markets. Ten years ago the Persian drug was scarcely known to the smoking Celestials. Even so recently as 1873 the importation only amounted to 550 piculs; in 1877 it had risen to about 2,300 piculs, which considerable figures have more than doubled since. This article meets with support for two reasons. Primarily, it is cheaper than Malwa and scarcely dearer than the higher touches of Patna and Benares opium, while its peculiar property of allowing of its being smoked again and again, renders it extremely popular with the poorer classes—the greatest consumers of all. Contending against such adverse conditions, there need be little surprise if this trade should show a far greater falling off within the next few years. It seems impossible to doubt, from the evidence before us, that the Chinese Government itself is slowly awakening to the truth, and learning how innocuous to its people is the use of that much abused weed, the poppy. No long time will elapse, we may feel sure, before all restrictions are finally withdrawn. Even now the Imperial edict, prohibiting its cultivation, is openly violated and almost universally winked at by the local authorities. At times, it is true—as in 1879, when, owing to official interference, the cultivation of the plant was partially abandoned in the provinces of Shansi, Honan, Shensi, and Kweichow, &c.—the edict is temporarily enforced; but invariably the next year witnesses a return to the old practice, when in all probability a larger expanse of ground is sown. This, at least, has been the regular experience in the above-mentioned provinces; while at Szechwan, where prohibition has never apparently been put in force, the output in 1880 was larger than ever known before. In the face of these unmistakable signs, it would be both futile and the reverse of sound government to count upon any long continuance of our opium revenue, at least upon a scale of sufficient importance to warrant the Indian Administration in maintaining the existing monopoly, and in a measure subverting the leading principles of economic science. Not for a moment admitting that there is any moral wrong or injury of any kind wrought to the Chinese people by this enforced trade, it would be useless to prolong it should the exportation of opium ultimately decline, as seems possible, to a comparative insignificance. All export duties or monopolies of any kind are erroneous in the abstract. They are defensible only on fiscal grounds. Except for the purpose of raising large revenues, it is impossible to justify their retention, as they are admittedly opposed to the laws of political economy; but where no better or easier method is at hand, and the article in question is essentially a luxury, even the most ardent economists are fain to confess that political and fiscal exigencies are paramount to mere principles of economic science.

Referring to reports published by some newspapers of the insurgents in Bosnia and the Herzegovina being aided by Russian volunteers, the *North German Gazette* of March 25th says:—"Up to the present the presence of Russian volunteers at the seat of the insurrection has not been proved; and it can scarcely be conceived that if even a single Russian officer were in the insurgent ranks the fact could be concealed from the Austrian authorities. Reinforcements of Russian volunteers might possibly have had to be reckoned with if the insurrection in the Herzegovina had assumed greater dimensions, or if Austria had been compelled to take up a threatening attitude towards Montenegro. These dangers have been averted by the success which has attended the Austrian arms."

The Viceroy of Canton, who was to have embarked to-day for the North, has postponed his departure until next Thursday.

We are informed by the Agents that the *Aucon*, with the incoming English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong, at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Russian frigate *Duke of Edinburgh*, Capt. de Giers, arrived from Singapore this forenoon, and exchanged the customary salutes.

A HAWKER who admitted stealing six dollars' worth of clothing from a widow living in Second Street, and three previous convictions, two of which were for larceny, was sent this morning by Mr. Woodhouse to six months' hard labour.

AFTER all, Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler and Chan Atai are not one and the same person, as the veritable Chan himself, a gentleman of the pure Mongolian type, answered this morning at the Police Court to the summons charging him with obstructing the footway. The case was of no interest, and we simply allude to it in order to set the public right as to Mr. Bowler being Thomas Ide himself and not Chan Atai.

A MOST impudent instance of malicious prosecution and wilful false testimony came before the Magistrate at the Police Court this morning, the particulars of which will be found in another place. There is little doubt that the three carpenters were suborned by some one to bring false charges against the master bricklayer, and we think there should be little difficulty in discovering the suborner, who should be made an example of. The carpenters, we think, have reason to congratulate themselves upon getting off so easily as they did.

HAPPILY for himself, Luther cannot pay a visit to this troubled world again. What would be the feelings of the great reformer if he could read the following extract from a clerical catechism, now circulating in France, we dare not conjecture. Possibly he would quote the first line from the hymn most nearly associated with his name—"Q.—Who was Luther? A.—Luther was an Augustine monk in Germany, who apostatized, married a nun, and set himself to declaim against the Catholic Church. After leading a scandalous life, he died on rising from a meal where he had, as usual, gorged himself with wine and food."

THE idea of submitting the question of the Austrian Administration of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to a European Conference or Congress appears to be gaining ground. In a long article on the subject, the *Globe* points out that Russia has the right, as one of the Signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty, of submitting to the other European Powers the question of the non-fulfilment by Austria of the provisions of the treaty. In view, however, of the fact that Austria has already sustained great loss by the occupation of the provinces, and probably will have to make still greater sacrifices, it is not the interest of Russia to take the initiative, but if any other of the Great Powers should raise the question, she will, of course, take part in the deliberations which may ensue.

IN Thursday's issue of the *Daily Press* we were informed that "the Capital of Tonquin had passed into the hands of the French with the fall of its citadel." It has frequently been our painful duty to bring this would-be instructor of the Public, on matters relating to China specially, and the Far East generally, to task, for misleading the Public, and again we are compelled to show up his ignorance. Hue, not Hanoi, is the Capital of Tonquin. We wonder what would be the fate of an Editor of a representative Daily paper in *Norwich*, or *Stocport*, who informed his constituents in a *leader* that Lincoln, the Capital of England, had passed into the hands of the Turks. We have a shrewd idea that he would be laughed, or *booted*, out of the place. In Hongkong the Public are more charitable. The genius and enterprise of our contemporary would, in some places we know of, consign his publication to the seclusion of— and land it, not on the drawing-room table, but on the counter of the butcher or on the rattle-trap of the Savoy vendor.

SHIRTS, says the *Japan Mail*, are the hobby of the moment in Japan. The country evidently means to do its own carrying trade in the end, and we wish it well over the preliminary stages. No doubt, if the Treasury helps the project to emerge speedily from its embryonic condition, we shall hear a fresh outbreak of hysterics in certain quarters about Government jobs, official *protégés* and the like. For our own part, however, we fail to apprehend the difference between a road by sea and a road by land, so far as the two objects of all roads—carriage and locomotion—are concerned. The building of railways and making of roads is held to come properly within the functions of a Government. Why not then the establishment of a line of steamers? Is there something peculiar about ships which precludes them from being called into existence by public money any more than locomotives? This sort of grotesque fallacy will be exploded one day or another, and meanwhile we have to record the launch of the brigantine *Marashige Maru*, which event took place on the evening of the 19th inst. at the building yard of Mr. Kawasaki, Tokyoo. Possibly the opening remarks of this paragraph may lead our readers to suppose that the *Marashige Maru* was built with Government money. Such is not the case, however, though she enjoyed the advantage of official superintendence—that of the Marine Bureau of the Noshomusho, to which Captain A. R. Brown is attached—during her construction, and in this respect is noteworthy, being the first vessel constructed under similar circumstances in Japan. Work of that sort comes within the scope of the Marine Bureau's constitution, as does also the inspection, if desired, of any ship about to be purchased by a Japanese. The *Marashige Maru* is the property of the Fuhansen Kwai-sha, or Sailing Ship Company. She is about 300 tons register, and will carry 400 tons dead weight. The launch came off with great success in the presence of Admiral Kawamura, General Oyama, their Excellencies Matsugata, Shingawa and many others.

The steamship *Belgie* left San Francisco for Hongkong on April 19th.

The steamship *Gaelic* left San Francisco for Hongkong on the 2nd instant.

IN spite of the unfavourable weather that prevailed yesterday evening, a considerable crowd of residents were assembled in the Public Gardens to listen to the fine band of the Buffs, led by its able conductor, Bandmaster Quinn; and notwithstanding the drizzling rain that continued to fall at intervals, they stuck to their post with praiseworthy tenacity and perseverance.

THE Press Association learns that the Government have made arrangements for the appointment of three additional sub-Commissioners to deal with the long list of cases which are waiting for adjudication under the Irish Land Act in Tyrone, Antrim, and a group of smaller counties where claims for a reduction of rent have accumulated. These extra Commissioners will begin their work immediately after Easter, and continue regular sittings until the August holidays.

HO YAN, master of the fishing boat *Hing Li*, was, with eight others, comprising a steersman, a seaman, three boatmen, a salt broker, a shopkeeper, and the wife of the boat master, charged this morning before Captain Thomsett with attacking and pirating the *Cheung Ip Li* junk on the 9th March, on the high seas. Inspector Corcoran said that a special piracy report was made at the Central Police Station on the 11th of last March, the vessel attacked being the *Cheung Ip Li*, a junk licensed for fishing at Aberdeen. From information he received, he yesterday, about 8 a.m., boarded the *Hing Li*, a salt junk, lying off the "Sailors' Home" wharf, and arrested the defendants, who were all on board at the time. The salt-broker and the shopkeeper were then purchasing the salt. The three boatmen are cargo boatmen, and he had discovered, did not belong to the *Hing Li*. He therefore applied for their discharge. The three boatmen, the salt-broker and the shopkeeper were discharged, and the other defendants remanded till the 13th instant, upon the application of Inspector Corcoran, who said he wanted to be able to procure his evidence, the *Cheung Ip Li* being at present at sea.

THE tables were properly turned upon three carpenters at the Police Court this morning. One of them charged a bricklayer with stealing his jacket on the 11th of last month; and also with stealing a dollar, the property of one of the other two witnesses. The first man said the defendant came to his shop on the 11th April and went upstairs, remaining there some time, and that after he left he missed his woollen jacket from the room above. When he saw defendant the same evening, the latter denied taking the jacket, but promised to pay him for it. As he had not done so, he gave him in charge. In answer to the defendant, witness said he knew that his (the witness's) master owed defendant some money. The second carpenter said that on the 11th April he put a silver dollar on the top of a table in the room upstairs. He went downstairs, but on going up again the dollar was not there. Carpenter No. 3 deposed that on the same date he saw the defendant take the dollar referred to by last witness off the table, but thinking it belonged to him, he said nothing. The last witness told him he had lost a dollar. In his defence, the prisoner said he was master of the Kwai-ti bricklayers' shop in Station Street. The master of the three carpenters who had given evidence, owed him \$22.70. He went to his house for the money, and as he could not get it, he took out a summons against the master. Yesterday he was given in custody on the present charge. He denied stealing either the jacket or the Mexican. A contractor appeared and said defendant was his sub-contractor, and had worked for him many years. He had now \$2,000 worth of work from witness. He knew him to be an honest man. The defendant was discharged, and the three carpenters were fined \$25 each or a month's imprisonment for malicious prosecution and false testimony.

A *deut-mondian* named Mary Robinson, residing in Graham Street, charged her boy this morning at the Police Court with stealing her gold chain and locket, valued at \$100, yesterday, and illegally pawning the articles. It appears she gave the boy the locket and chain to take to a jeweller to be repaired. The boy not returning, she went to the jeweller's, and found her servant had not been there at all. She reported the matter to the Inspector at the Station, who sent a Constable to hunt up the boy, who was brought back to her house. She asked him for her property, and he said a man had given him drink and induced him to pawn the locket and chain. Defendant had been in her employ two years, and she always deemed him honest until now, when her confidence had been rudely shaken in the genus boy.—Cheung Ashing, an unemployed watchman or washerman, it is not clear which, said he was in a friend's house yesterday in Graham Street indulging in a harmless game of dominoes, when defendant came in, with other friends, and proceeded to try his luck, with the result of being "plucked" to the extent of \$28.40. Not having the wherewithal to square his account, he gave the locket and chain to the person in the room to whom he had lost the dollars. The articles were promptly despatched to the pawnshop, \$28 being brought back as the net amount realized, which were handed to the defendant, who paid his losses like a man. Witness collected the \$28.40 which had been paid by the boy, and handed the sum over to the Police. The defendant, who said he was induced to gamble, was sentenced to three months' hard labour; the gentleman Cheung Ashing, the watchman or washerman as the case may be, who so ingeniously admitted having been playing an innocent game of dominoes, and who so laudably exerted himself in the recovery of the spoil, was sent to the Police to keep him company for a month, on similar conditions, as a rogue and vagabond; the Crown coming off a long way the best in the transaction, the \$28.40 being transferred to its capacious pouch as forfeited Mexicans.

News by the French Mail arrived too late for to-day's issue.

We are very pleased to hear that the use of the Cricket Ground has been granted for Chiarini's Circus, the formal sanction of the Government to the erection, which we understand has been applied for, being all that is needed. We are informed that Chiarini's agent has undertaken to restore the Cricket Ground, when the Show is over, to the condition it was in before being used by the Circus people. In such a favorable position, the enterprising Circus proprietor ought to be able to make a "pile," and we doubt not that the Show will be largely patronised, the menagerie attractions being considerable.

COLIN MCKENZIE, described as of England, but apparently, from his cognomen, hailing from the "land o' cakes," which, perhaps, he did not like to throw any discredit upon by acknowledging, was up this morning at the Police Court for assaulting Sikh Constable No. 547 yesterday. The constable advised him to pay his "ricksha fare" like an honest man, when Colin struck him with his fist, and tore his uniform cape, being at the time well over the line dividing sobriety and inebriety, in the direction of the latter, of course. The Punjabi was obliged to invoke the assistance of a European Constable before Mac could be induced to take up free quarters at the station. The defendant was fined five dollars or 14 days, having besides to pay a dollar amends to the constable for his disfigured cape, or undergo a further two days' seclusion.

THE Chinaman who took the daring jump from the upper storey window of a brothel in Square Street at half past seven on the evening of the 21st April, when the police were called by the inmates in consequence of the man striking one of them on the leg with an iron bar, having been discharged from hospital, was up this morning at the Police Court on the charge of assault. The Magistrate, thinking doubtless that the fellow had been sufficiently punished by the fall and the resulting confinement in the Civil Hospital since, discharged him. He complained, it will be remembered, to the constable who found him lying on the ground in a helpless condition, that he felt as if something had been broken in his interior. His inner man, however, would seem to have escaped material injury.

AN entertainment, got up in connection with the Royal Naval Temperance League, will be given this evening at the Temperance Hall, commencing at seven o'clock. The programme comprises eight songs, four recitations, and one reading, enabling a graceful glide from "grave to gay, from lively to severe" to be made. The entertainment-to-night will be in the nature of an experiment, and should it prove successful, it is intended to have similar ones fortnightly, varied, if found practicable, with instrumental music. Valuable assistance is anticipated from the men of the Buffs, who are relied upon to furnish the bulk of the entertaining material. The object, to our mind a very laudable one, is to withdraw devotees of Bacchus from the debasing influences of the grog shop and the rum mill, and convert them into useful members of Society. A certain writer has said that "there is a glory in the conquest which overcomes an evil passion, greater and brighter than the swords of Alexander and Caesar ever won," and this conquest those who are getting up the entertainments hope to aid the victims of the passion for alcoholic stimulants in achieving.

## NEWS BY THE INDIAN MAIL.

We take the following telegrams from our Indian exchanges received this morning by the steamship *Aratoon Apar*, Captain A. B. MacAvish:—

LONDON, April 4th.  
In the Commons this evening, the Premier made a statement concerning the condition of Ireland. He described the situation there as without a parallel for the past fifty years, and said that a complete social revolution exists. The constant occurrence of crimes was traceable to the influence of the Land League. Mr. Gladstone then charged Mr. Healy with using inflammatory language, and said the Government, whilst appreciating the danger of the present state of affairs, would choose its own time for making fresh proposals for the adoption of further measures.

Mr. Gladstone said that negotiations still continue with America for the release of American suspects imprisoned in Ireland.

April 5th.  
The Government has demanded the suspension of the Channel Tunnel works, pending a report of a military committee of enquiry on the subject.

April 11th.  
The Volunteer Review at Portsmouth yesterday was a great success, 30,000 men were present. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, besides other distinguished personages, witnessed the manoeuvres.

April 18th.  
Parliament re-assembled yesterday after the Easter Recess. In the House of Commons Mr. Corsey introduced a motion urging the release of Georwayo, Mr. Gladstone said his restoration was possible, if enquiries now being made should prove that such a course would be beneficial to Zululand. Meanwhile, he asked the House not to press the discussion on the subject. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Obituary.—Major-General Charles Jackson.

April 19th.  
Advices have been received that Ayoub Khan has arrived at Teheran.

Ten arrests have been made at Cork for treason, on the evidence of an informer.

A disastrous explosion has taken place at Tudhoe Colliery in Durham. 35 dead bodies have been already recovered.

Sir Charles Eliot has been appointed a Grand Cross of the Bath.

April 14th.  
At the Conservative Demonstration in Liverpool, Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote still continue delivering speeches containing an onslaught upon the policy of the Government.

The appointment of Admiral Hewitt to the command of the East Indian Squadron has been gazetted.

The Queen has returned to Windsor to-day from Mentone.

CAIRO, April 14th.  
The Minister of Finance has dismissed four European officials without giving them any notice, and without any cause for doing so.

The Egyptian Government, in replying to Italy's note, asserting her right to Sovereignty in Assaba Bay, has referred the Italian Government to the Sultan.

PARIS, April 14th.  
Mr. Parnell, in answer to many applications, has refused to be interviewed here.

LONDON, April 15th.  
Mr. Shiel, the Home Rule candidate, has been elected, unopposed, for Meath.

April 17th.  
In compliance with the strong wish of the United States President, Dr. Lamson has been finally repatriated until the 28th instant, pending the receipt of affidavits.

PARIS, April 18th.  
Mr. Parnell has left Paris, and is passing his time quietly in the country.

## NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

We take the following telegrams from our American exchanges, received this morning by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Tokio*, Captain Maury:—

LONDON, March 26th.  
It is said that the Attorney-General's bill imposing a penalty for corrupt practices at elections will disfranchise Sandwich, and deprive Neston, Macclesfield, Oxford, Gloucester and Boston of one seat each in the Commons.

March 27th.  
In the Commons this evening Gladstone said the liberation on parole of some of the "suspects" to attend to private business, forms no precedent for liberating Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly, that they may participate in a division upon the Closure. Thirty-three Home Rulers promise to oppose the Closure.

The proposed rules of Parliamentary proceedings were again debated. Gladstone said he believed it was the general feeling of the House that a division should be taken on Thursday.

John Bright moved an adjournment of the debate. Thomas Sexton thereupon announced that he had a telegram from Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly, stating that they had asked Foster for permission to be present at the division, and had undertaken to refrain from any other political action and surrender after the division. Sexton asked whether permission would be granted. The Speaker ruled that the question was disorderly.

The Parnellites continued the debate on the motion for adjournment, declaring that if fair play was not granted, they would use all the forms of the House to obstruct the debate.

Finally, the House adjourned without action.

PARIS, March 28th.  
Sir Sidney Hedley Waterford, Baronet, member of Parliament for Gravesend, and formerly Lord Mayor of London, was married at the British Embassy to-day to Miss Hamilton of San Francisco. Rev. Mr. Ayr, Presbyterian minister of Napa, Cal., officiated.

LONDON, March 28th.  
In the Commons to-night Gladstone, ridiculed the idea of allowing the imprisoned Irish members to come to London to vote on the closure. The Government would be consistent in administering the Coercion Act.

March 30th.  
In the House of Commons to-night, the debate on the Closure resolution was continued. John Bright said there could be no doubt that unless something was done to deliver the House from its difficulties, it would stand before the country as having neglected its duty. If the proposed resolution carried, it was in not being sufficiently severe. He concluded with an appeal to the members generally to assist the Government in the discharge of its duty.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Clark, plaintiff in the case against Bradlaugh, applied for a judgment, notwithstanding Bradlaugh's appeal to the Lords is still pending. Justices Grove and Huddleston gave a judgment against Bradlaugh, which is destined to force Bradlaugh into bankruptcy so as to vacate his seat in the Commons.

March 31st.  
Gladstone, in closing the debate last evening, denied emphatically that the Closure was intended to prepare the way for coercion. It was crime, not the Closure, that makes coercion possible. The Government only asked the House, by not passing the amendments, to shut the door against a principle which will defeat individual folly and the darker danger of those who would stand between the House and the discharge of its duties.

Northcote, in the course of his speech, commented favorably upon the other rules.

John Bright, like Gladstone, commented severely on the designs of the Irish, which he illustrated by quoting the proceedings of the Chicago Convention.

This evening Gladstone, replying to a question, said the Government had no change to announce in the Closure resolution. He would introduce the budget on the 24th of April.

Foster, in answer to a question, said he could not release Dillon on account of the state of his health, but the doors of the prison were open to Dillon if he would leave the Kingdom. [This reply was received with cries of "shame" from the Home Rulers.] Foster added that the condition of Dillon's health at last accounts was satisfactory.

In the House of Lords to-night the Lord Privy Seal stated that the Government could not suspend trial by jury in Ireland, and no fresh legislation was proposed.

NEW YORK, April and.

The *World's* London cable letter says:—Public feeling in England is increasingly hostile to the Channel Tunnel project. The Government is severely censured in many quarters for allowing the project to proceed as far as it has already gone. The protest in the *Nineteenth Century* has been signed by men of all shades of opinion, including Huxley, Herbert Spencer, Goldwin Smith, Holyoake, Alfred Tennyson, Robert Browning and John Murray, and the opposition to the scheme is daily developing enormous strength. In the opinion of eminent geologists, moreover, the construction of the tunnel is impossible. Parliament is likely to put an end to the work at any moment.

In reply to a question of reference to the projected Channel Tunnel, the President of the Board of Trade said the Chairman of the Southeastern Railway Company had been warned that the Government claimed the bed of the sea for three miles below low-water mark, and hold themselves free to use any of the powers at their disposal that Parliament may direct or the national interests may require.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, brother of William H. Vanderbilt, shot himself at the Glenham Hotel, on Fifth Avenue, this afternoon at two o'clock, and died from the effects of the wound at six o'clock. From the time of the shooting, until death, Vanderbilt was unconscious. Many friends of the dead man and members of his family were present when he passed away.

The motive for the act, given by his friends, is that it was the result of mental derangement, brought on by years of suffering from epileptic fits. No other reason could be given, as his financial affairs are said to be in the most prosperous condition. Vanderbilt came to the Glenham Hotel two weeks ago last Friday from Florida, where he had been spending several weeks. He had previously visited the Hot Springs of Arkansas for the benefit of his health, which for the past year had been very poor. He was accompanied by his friend and travelling companion, George



Terry of this city, who has been with him continually for many years in his journeying and at his home. Vanderbilt's condition was such that assistance was likely to be needed at any moment, when he might be taken with his epileptic fits, and for this reason a companion was indispensable. They engaged a suite of rooms on the fifth floor of the hotel, which is the one Vanderbilt always patronized when in the city. Vanderbilt occupied one room alone. He was in his room much of the time, and has been out but seldom since his arrival here.

The Spanish steamer *Yarac Bat*, Captain Agarte, from Liverpool for Porto Rico, came in collision with the Royal Mail Company's steamer *Douro*, from Brazil, off the coast of Finisterre, on Saturday night. Both steamers sank. The steamer *Hidalg* rescued 17 persons from the *Douro* and 67 from the *Yarac Bat* and landed them at Coruna. Thirty of the crew of the *Yarac Bat*, including the captain and pilot, were saved. Thirty-five of the *Douro's* passengers were saved, but the number of the drowned is unknown.

April 3rd.  
The steamer *Douro*, which was sunk in the collision off Finisterre, had on board £23,000 in specie. The crew numbered 81 persons. It is known that those on the *Douro*, the officers, first and second engineers, and four passengers are among the drowned. Thirty-two persons are missing from the *Douro*, and twenty-nine from the *Yarac Bat*.

Sir Henry Wixen Beecher, Bart., of Creagh, County Cork, Ireland, and Lady Beecher, were saved from the Steamship *Douro*. The names of the twenty-four passengers saved are published, but include no Americans. The third and fourth engineers of the *Douro* were also saved.

The Right Reverend Frederick Barker, D. D., Bishop of Sydney, New South Wales, and metropolitan in Australia, died at San Remo, Italy.

Paris, April 3rd.  
Ignatieff, the Russian Minister of the Interior, professes to have information that a treaty exists between Germany and Sweden, according to which, in the event of a war between Russia and Germany, Sweden will lend her fleet to the latter, receiving Finland if the allies are victorious.

The despatches from Newcastle in regard to the race on the Tyne between Hanlan and Boyd are somewhat contradictory. Some accounts state that Hanlan won by from two to three lengths. Boyd won the toss for position, and chose the north side of the river. At the start, which was a splendid one, Hanlan led slightly. At Red Heagh Bridge, four and a half furlongs from the starting point, Hanlan had increased his lead to a half length. Off the lead works, he was about two lengths ahead. He kept this position past Dunn Street, three furlongs further on. Nearing Armstrong Crane, half a furlong from Dunn Street, he had increased his lead to four lengths, but at this, eased up, performed tricks and rowed leisurely.

The exact number of lengths by which Hanlan won is uncertain, but his victory was complete. There were on the river at least twenty closely packed steamers, besides the umpire's boat, on which were Lord Londesborough and many other gentlemen. Hanlan's time was 21.08. A strong tide was running, and the conditions were extremely favorable for the race. There was not much betting. Five to two was offered on Hanlan, with few takers, although three to one would have been taken to a considerable amount.

The news of Hanlan's victory was received quietly. Flags were raised on some of the public buildings.

NEW YORK, March 30th.  
The Herald's Berlin special says: Terrorist placards are again making their appearance on the walls of St. Petersburg. One, which is of the most violent character, declares that Alexander III. is now condemned to death, definitely and without appeal, as he is the incarnation of all the horrors of autocratic Government and all the views of his ancestors. These threats have made a very painful impression at Gatchina.

A Washington special to the Cleveland Press says: The American Secretary of the Chinese Legation denies that the Chinese Minister has threatened that, in the event of the Chinese bill becoming a law, he will break off friendly relations with this Government. The Chinese Minister has not intimated to any official what action, if any, his Government will take, for he does not know himself. It is known that he regards twenty years as excessive. He proposes to leave here in a month or two for Spain, with which Government he has been directed to establish diplomatic relations.

London, April 2nd.  
The Herald's London special says: The *St. James Gazette*, referring to a despatch from the New York correspondent of the *Standard*, stating that the American Secretary of State had requested Mr. Lowell to apply for a reprieve of Dr. Lamson, hopes that Mr. Frelinghuysen has not instructed Mr. Lowell to do anything so unusual and so improper, and has the following offensive paragraph:—“We trust that if the United States Government should really have committed themselves in the manner alleged, they will receive the rebuffs at the Home Office which they so richly deserve, and which the Home Secretary, among his other accomplishments, is very well qualified to administer to them.”

The Observer of to-day says: We are authorized to state that at the request of President Arthur, the Secretary of State for the Home Department has resented Dr. Lamson until the 18th instant, pending the arrival of certain evidence from America. Sir William Harcourt is always willing to afford adequate time for the examination of circumstances alleged on responsible authority in favor of a convict under sentence of death. The prisoner, however, has been distinctly warned that a reprieve granted under these circumstances raises the presumption of final reprieve or a commutation of his capital sentence. It has been the practice, when respites are granted for the purpose of further inquiry into the matter, either of the law or the fact, that wherein the inquiry shows no sufficient ground for interference, the sentence take its course.

The Standard says: It is possible that the Government are in possession of private information justifying the respite of Dr. Lamson. If so, it ought to have been published. The mere desire to perform an act purposely is no excuse for interfering with the course of justice in a case of the greatest character known to the law.

The News says: Dr. Lamson has been temporarily reprieved, in order that there may be no practicable possibility of any facts favorable to him becoming known too late.

## JAPAN.

The merchants of Hakodate contemplate building a wharf 240 feet in length and 8 feet in width at that port, to afford greater facility in loading and discharging ship's cargoes.

The *Sanichi Shimbun* of April 26th, says that Mr. Hanabusa, minister of Korea, accompanied by six constables, left for that country yesterday in the *Genki Maru*.

Says the *Chingai-Bakko Shimbun*:—The total number of bales of silk and waste silk that arrived in Yokohama during 1881 is 38,705 and 48,232 respectively. As compared with 1880 an increase of 10,247 and 10,139 is shown. This is really due to a falling off in 1880, and not to an increase, as it would appear, in 1881.

Mr. Yanagisawa, Minister at St. Petersburg, is said to be likely to return home shortly.

The *Tokai Shimbun* states that the paper money destroyed in the premises of the Government Printing Office on the 18th instant amounted to 1,470,032 notes, valued at yen 666,671.20.

It is mentioned that the (European) wife of Mr. Minami Teisuke, a resident official in the Honin Islands, proposes to establish a school of Western literature there.

The Imperial yacht *Tsiki Kan* was despatched for Kikukia via Nagasaki, on the 17th inst., taking on board Messrs. Sugii, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, Ota and Ogi, Imperial Chamberlains and two or three subordinates.

Some days ago a Japanese paper said that Mr. Soyeshima Tanatomi, first class Imperial Adviser, had tendered his resignation, which had been rejected. The *Tsiki Shimbun* now circulates a rumour that he will shortly enter the Cabinet. H.E. Awoki, the Mikado's representative at Berlin, is reported to have written to his Government stating that the price of copper has greatly risen in Germany, and that this fact has been notified to all the Chambers of Commerce throughout Japan.

The *Tsiki Shimbun* states that the Emperor, having decided to visit Kishin, leaving Tokyo at the end of next May, the necessary preparations for the journey are now being made in the Imperial Household Department.

A native paper says that the Korean Government contemplates introducing reforms into the army, and has therefore applied to the War Department at Tokyo for instructions. About a dozen officers will be sent in reply to the application.

According to the *Tsiki Shimbun*, energetic men in the district of Watarai, Miye *Kan*, have instituted a society for the purpose of memorializing the Foreign Department on subjects connected with foreign intercourse and treaty revision. They are said to be averse to allowing foreigners to reside among the natives.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that Messrs. Hanafusa and Kondo, (the Japanese Minister at Seoul and Consul at Fusan respectively), will proceed to their posts on the 26th instant. It is added that, as the opening of the port of Finsen to Japanese trade is to take place soon after the arrival of the Minister at the Korean capital, the Foreign Department at Tokyo is now enrolling policemen to be sent there.

The *Tsiki Shimbun* says that favourable news was received in Yokohama from abroad on the 14th instant by foreign silk merchants, who seem to have suddenly commenced purchasing silk, and that in the afternoon of the 15th instant a number of bales of Shinshu Filatures, quoted at \$640 per bale in the morning, were sold at \$630 in the afternoon by Tomomura, of Benten-dori. The market, adds the native paper, is improving daily.

On Tuesday at sunset a fine schooner of about 213 tons register, was launched at Bienten. The *Nomo*, as she was christened, is under the Russian flag, and was designed and constructed by Mr. David Blaisie. She is intended for the Siberian trade. The launch, contrary to usual rule, was punctual to a minute, and owing to the very shallow water, in leaving the ways she was made to turn on her bilge slightly to escape grounding. The usual collation followed the launch, and the schooner was wished all success.

A rumour reaches us, just as we go to press, to the effect that a disturbance has taken place at the Japanese settlement of Fusan in Corea. A body of Koreans—members no doubt of the anti-foreign party—are said to have attacked the Japanese residents and killed some four or five. We cannot vouch for the truth of the report, but it seems not improbable that something of the sort has occurred, inasmuch as the Korean Conservatives are believed to have established an understanding—whatever that may be worth—with the Court at Peking.—*Japan Mail*.

## EXCHANGE OF MONEY ORDERS WITH JAPAN.

A convention on this subject, agreed to last year between the British Post Office and that of Japan, has been published as a Parliamentary paper. There is to be a regular exchange of money orders between the two countries by the weekly mail, *via* Brindisi. The amounts of orders in both directions is to be expressed in sterling money; and on account of the frequent fluctuations in the rate of exchange it has been agreed that all amounts shall be converted into their proper equivalents by the Japanese Post Office—that is to say, the sums received by the Japanese Post Office for orders drawn on the United Kingdom will be converted into sterling money at the time of issue at the current rate of exchange; and the amounts of orders drawn in the United Kingdom on Japan will in like manner be rendered by the Japanese Post Office into the currency of Japan before payment is made. The maximum amount for which an order may be drawn in either country upon the other is 100, and in order to prevent variations in payments of money orders to the public which might be caused by fluctuations of the silver currency all money orders are to be paid in gold, or its nearest equivalents in value. The convention came into operation on October 1st, 1881, and is to continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other an intention to terminate it.—*Overland Mail*.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The O. & C. S. S. steamer *Belgie* left San Francisco on the 19th April.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Moray* left Singapore on the 30th April, and may be expected here on or about the 6th instant.  
The Union Line steamer *Strathleven* left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 8th.  
The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Hector* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 8th.  
The N. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wm. McKinnon* left Batavia on the 30th April, and may be looked for here on or about the 10th instant.

“THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES,” by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[Adv't.]

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE  
For Swallow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Kwang-ung*, to-day, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Greyhound*, to-day, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Plug-on*, to-day, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Rajmah-tanahur*, to-day, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Sumida Maru*, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Sunda*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.  
THE Steamship

“PING-ON,”  
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 7th inst., at DAYLIGHT.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1882. [314]

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).  
THE Steamship

“RORY”  
will have quick despatch as above.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1882. [315]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

“ARRATOON APCAR,”  
Captain A. H. MacTavish, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 10th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Consignees are hereby informed, that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th instant.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1882. [317]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS OF TWENTY-FIVE per cent. upon Contributions, and an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE for the year 1881 will be Payable on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.  
WARRANTS may be had on Application at the Office of the Society on an after that date.  
By Order of the Board,  
DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1882. [316]

## Intimations.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.  
GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS,  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON  
HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.  
Shampooing.....25 Cents.  
Shaving.....25 Cents.  
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH” A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.

FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

THE “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH”

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Published Daily at 10.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

## Intimations.

SAM HING, (STULTZ).  
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,  
HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Estimates and Chinizes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.  
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

SUN SHING.  
DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curious, GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.  
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

WING TY LOONG.

HAS FOR SALE.

EX STEAMSHIP “OCEANIC” AND “GAELIC.”

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton in 24 and 6lbs. tins, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Coddish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Sops, Corn Broom, Ham Sausages, Salmon in tins and Bellies, Mackerell, and every description of Oilmen's stores at moderate prices.  
No. 39, HING LUNG STREET.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

SZ HING.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.  
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.  
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.  
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

NAM SING.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Braces, Socks, Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut in the most approved West End Style, a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices.  
NEW SEASON'S GOODS.  
Just received.  
74, A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

YEU QU A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.

All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to

HING LEE,  
37, Tung Man Lane.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

LING SHING.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

TOK KE E.

COAL MERCHANT,

18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

CHIE NAM.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,

WATCH MAKER

AND

ENGRAVER.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.  
“HONGKONG TELEGRAPH” OFFICE, 6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.  
NOW READY, PRICE 25C.  
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.  
IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.”  
As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH” OFFICE, No. 6, Peddar's Hill.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.  
A FEW Cases of very Superior OLD MADEIRA WINE, Vintage 1871.  
Apply to  
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [301]

FOR SALE.  
GENUINE PORT WINE.

M. DE SOUZA GUDES' WELL KNOWN BRANDS, BLACK LABEL, with 3 Grapes, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts ..... \$18.  
BLACK LABEL, with 2 Grapes, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts ..... \$16.  
WHITE LABEL, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts. \$13.  
Apply to  
F. J. V. JORGE,  
at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co's.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [217]

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated Brands Threlfall's Export PALE ALE and Findlater's \*\*\* DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen.

Sillery Mousseaux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE, in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS..... \$22 per Case.  
PINTS..... \$23 per Case.

Apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.

“EX” STEAMSHIP “MINARD CASTLE,” SHORTLY EXPECTED.

A CONSIGNMENT OF STOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.

The Best and Cheapest ever made. Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE READERS.

PATENT LUBRICATORS.

BRIDAN'S CELEBRATED PATENT METALLIC PACKING.

The most economical Patent Packing known. For full Particulars, apply to  
R. FRASER-SMITH, Commission Merchant,  
6, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegeteros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c. Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA,  
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

HEUERMAN N.



